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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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NEW REVENUE ACTS.

The Direct Tax—Taxation of Incomes—The Amended Tariff.

We annex a careful abstract of the new revenue act, which provides for the assessment and collection of an annual tax of $20,000,000, and which was lately passed by Congress. A large proportion of the bill is devoted to details respecting the duties of assessors, the mode of collection, and the penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the act. The sections relative to the income tax are of general interest, and the entire text is given below.

APPORTIONMENT.

Maine,	$420,826	Indiana,	$904,875
New Hampshire,	218,406	Illinois,	1,146,551
Vermont,	214,068	Missouri,	761,127
Massachusetts,	824,581	Kansas,	71,743
Rhode Island,	116,963	Arkansas,	261,886
Connecticut,	308,214	Michigan,	501,763
New York,	2,603,918	Florida,	77,522
New Jersey,	560,134	Texas,	355,106
Pennsylvania,	1,946,719	Iowa,	452,088
Delaware,	74,681	Wisconsin,	519,682
Maryland,	435,823	California,	254,538
Virginia,	937,550	Minnesota,	108,524
North Carolina,	576,194	Oregon	35,146
South Carolina,	368,570	New Mexico,	62,648
Georgia,	584,307	Utah,	26,982
Alabama,	529,313	Washington,	7,755
Mississippi,	413,084	Nebraska,	19,321
Louisiana,	385,886	Nevada,	4,592
Ohio,	1,567,089	Colorado,	22,905
Kentucky,	713,695	Dakotah,	3,241
Tennessee,	669,489	District Columbia,	49,436

ASSESSORS AND COLECTORS.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide the States, Territories and District of Columbia into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector, who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds, and take oath to execute their office faithfully.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 enact the mode of assessment. The direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: Provided, however, that all property of whatever kind coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual, who actually resides thereon, as shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid. And provided further, That in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

Persons will be required to give written lists of lots and dwellings liable to direct tax, in default of which, or in case of fraudulent returns the assessor will make such lists; and in case of fraud the person offending may also be convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction and fined $500.

ABSENTEE PROPERTY OWNERS.

In case of the absence of property-owners the assessor must leave a note requiring the owner to present the list within ten days. If he refuses, the assessor may enter the premises and make the list. Owners may make out the lists of property situated in districts in which they do not reside, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act, and on the delivery of every such list the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assessor one dollar, which he shall retain to his own use.

PUBLICATION OF TAX LISTS AND RECTIFICATIONS.

After valuations are assessed, lists must be published by the assessor in each district, and for twenty-five days after publication appeals will be received and determined relative to excessive valuations or enumerations. No valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days.

The Board of Assessors must carefully examine the lists of valuation, and they may revise, adjust and equalize the valuation of property in any county or State district, by adding thereto or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall, under the valuation of the several counties and State districts be just and equitable; Provided, The relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case they have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revisal, change and alteration of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the direct tax to the several States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

When the assessors have completed the adjustment and equalization, the proper quota of the direct tax to each county and district of a State shall be apportioned.

UNPAID TAXES.

Section 31 provides that when any tax shall remain unpaid for the term of one year, the collector in the State where the property lies, having first advertised the same for sixty days in at least one newspaper in the State, shall proceed to sell, at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon; together with an addition of twenty per centum thereon; or if such property is not divisible, as aforesaid, the whole thereof shall be sold, and accounted for in the manner herein before provided. If the property advertised for sale cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for such amount and addition.

INTERNAL DUTIES—THE EXCISE TAX.

After the 1st of April, 1862, a duty of five cents per gallon must be paid on distilled liquors—distillers must keep a record of the number of gallons they distil; the duty must be paid at the time of rendering the account; liquors distilled, upon which the duty has not been paid, may be seized and sold; and a refusal to allow the proper officer to inspect the accounts shall subject the refuser to a penalty of $500. Fermented liquors pay a tax of two cents per gallon, and brewers must keep an account of the quantity brewed. Penalites are attached for a noncompliance with the law.

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND WATCHES.

Section 57 provides that there shall be paid yearly upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandize according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars,	$1
If above fifty and notexceeding one hundred dollars.	4
If one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred dollars,	8
If above two hundred, and not exceeding four hundred dollars,	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars,	22
If above six hundred and not exceeding eight hundred dollars,	30
If above eight hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	40
If above one thousand dollars,	50

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry thereof each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

These articles must be registered and a certificate granted.

THE INCOME TAX.

SEC. 64 And be it further enacted, that persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporators, earning or having profits, gains and incomes, which profits gains and incomes are or shall be derived from soueces other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year proceeding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stock, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or state taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act. Provided, that no person, member or corporator of any company, institution, association or corporation charged or chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or be subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or coporation which shall have been taxed under the provisions of this act, and paid in whole by said company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the rate shall be five per cent. per annum.

SEC. 65. And be it farther enacted, That each and every person, company, institution association, corporate or not corporator, as mentioned in the proceeding section, shall on the first day of April next, and each year thereafter, cause a statement to be prepared and verified by the oath of the principal manager of such company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, which statement shall exhibit the amount of profits, gains and incomes of said person, company, institution association corperate or not corporate, for the year ending on the sale first of April, which statement shall, within thirty days from the first day of April, be lodged with the collector of the excise or internal taxes for the district in which the principal place of business of such person or persons, company, association, institution, corporate or not corporate, is situated; and it shall be the duty of such collector to give public notice that he will attend at convenient places to receive such statement and the amount of tax or duty payable thereon, and give a receipt or receipts for the amount paid; and if any person or persons earning or having profits, gains or incomes in his own right, or in trust above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, or any company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, earning or having profits, gains or incomes above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall neglect or refuse to cause such statement to be made, lodged with the collector and verified as aforesaid, the amount of tax or duty may and shall be fixed by the collector, and after ten days' notice of the amount so fixed, if not paid, such amount may be levied by distraint in the mannner prescribed in other cases of delinquency oy this act.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The abolition press of the North is engaged in the treasonable business of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in two ways. First, by endeavoring to pervert this war for the Constitution and Union into a crusade against slavery, and thereby utterly destroying the remaining Union sentiment in the Southern States. Second, by wickedly and maliciously representing the Democrats of the North as secret sympathisers with rebellion, ready to revolt against the Government upon the first favorable opportunity, and thereby encouraging the Southern people to persevere in rebellion with the hope of ultimately obtaining assistance from the Northern Democracy.

No argument is necessary to demonstrate that the dissemination of such treasonable views throughout the South would be followed by disastrous consequences to the cause of the Union, and perhaps postpone indefinitely the prospect of reconstruction. So anxious was Congress that the object of the Government should be set before the people in the proper light, that it adopted with singular unanimity the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, declaring that the war was prosecuted for the sole purpose of maintaining the Constitution and the Union—but in the face of this official declaration such abolition organs as that of the Secretary of War, published at this place by an officer of the Government, insist that the war shall be prosecuted for *abolition* and *revenge*, and that the reconstruction of the Union is no longer the Nation's watchword.

In reply to the oft-repeated charge that the Northern Democracy sympathize with the efforts of rebels to destroy the Union, we ask the question—Why should a Democrat be a traitor? The Democratic party has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the dissolution of the Union. Admit the fact that the strength of the Democratic party is in the Southern States, and so much stronger the reason why Democrats should desire and labor and fight for the maintenance of the Union. Those who seek to affix the stigma of treason to the Democratic party because it has stood up for Southern rights in the Union, reason most illogically, when they conclude that this party must necessarily sympathize with the Southern States in their efforts to get out of the Union. Not only duty to the Government, but the highest interests of the Democratic party, impels it to wish for and to work for the preservation of the Union.

Thus taking a purely selfish view of the case, it is evident that the Democracy as a party have an interest in the preservation of the Union beyond that of any other party organization.—But the great mass of Northern Democrats who were ready to make every sacrifice for the Union when the Abolitionists talked of "letting it slide," and when the Republicans exclaimed "not an inch" of concession for the Union, were governed by higher, nobler, more patriotic impulses, when they filled up the ranks of the army and rushed to the defence of the Government. They are now as ever loyal to the Constitution and constitutional government, and as determinedly hostile to abolitionism in all its phases as they were during the last campaign, when they predicted the bitter fruits of sectional domination.

The Democratic party is loyal to the Constitution and the Union—and the only traitors at the North are those who seek to destroy the Constitution and to give such aid and comfort to the enemy as to render the reconstruction of the Union impossible.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The Bangor, *Me.*, *Democrat* gives the following account of the result of a town election:

"At a special meeting in the town of Glenburn, on Thursday last, called to fill a vacancy in the Board of Selectmen, an anti-war Democrat was chosen over a war-Republican by a majority of almost two to one. This is but an indication of the revolution which is sweeping over the State."

☞ An old lady walked into the office of a judge of probate and asked—"Are you the judge of reprobates?" "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father died detested, and he left several infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

MASKED BATTERIES.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the "masked batteries" of the Rebels.—Their "masked batteries" at Bull's Run were nothing but batteries in the woods placed at the most advantageous points. There was no effort to hide them, and the fact that they could not be seen easily, grew out of the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy, and not out of any effort to conceal them. The enemy, of course, took no pains to parade his batteries before our men; he merely availed himself of the natural advantages at his command, and this, we think, has been the case with every "masked battery" yet heard of in this war. There was not, we venture to say, a battery at Bull's Run that could not have been plainly seen, at a comparatively safe distance, if a sharp lookout had been kept up.

To a commander who goes blundering thro' the woods, in a neighborhood where the enemy might rationally be expected, without exercising any prudence or watchfulness, every battery which he stumbles on, is, of course, a "masked" one; but the chances are a hundred to one that it is masked by his own blindness. The battery at Bull's Run which Gen. Tyler came upon in the first encounter in that locality, was plainly visible, through a glass, from the top of the ridge opposite, over which our troops poured without once looking, or "feeling" for it, as military men say, with their artillery, and the enemy was scarcely to blame for withholding its fire until our incautious General had thrust his troops right under its nose.

It is time that this talk about "masked batteries" should cease. It is the business of the good military man to proceed very cautiously in an enemy's country, to save his men from unnecessary risks, and to find out where the enemy is before exposing his men to attack. The enemy has a right to every advantage, which the nature of the ground gives him; and no man fit to head an army will act upon the presumption that the enemy has not sense enough to avail himself of such advantages—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

THREE THOUSAND DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, there assembled at Covington, Ind., on Thursday, August 1st, delegations from the several townships at half-past 10 o'clock. The Convention assembled in the Court room, and was called to order by Jas. W. King, chairman of the committee.

Among other resolutions the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we hold that this Government was created for the benefit of the white man; that we are opposed to any reconstruction which would impair or invade those rights by extending suffrage or citizenship to any but the white race.

Resolved, That we regard civil war and disunion as synonymous. We have no epithets of traitor and rebel to apply to those who differ with us, but sincerely deplore that so many of our countrymen, misguided by fanaticism and a false philanthropy, have chosen the paths to war and disunion, instead of the paths peace, fraternity and union.

Resolved, That we are for peace, and not for war—for an adjustment of our national troubles upon some plan approximating the Crittenden Compromise.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any course of policy leading to the abolition of slavery, either by the force of arms, or by Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That we are willing to bear our just proportion of all legitimate expenses incident to the maintenance of the Government; but we most solemnly protest against a direct tax of $1,300,000, and to pay our proportion of $20,000,000 as an excise tax for the support of an army to subjugate the South and to free the negro.

Resolved, That "the interchange of thoughts and opinions, to speak, write and print freely," being guaranteed to us, we intend to exercise that right at our pleasure, holding ourselves at all times responsible for the abuse thereof.

"A TERRIBLE REVERSE."

Forney's *Press*, a war journal which sustains the Lincoln Administration, in all its acts, whether right or wrong, constitutional or unconstitutional, says:

"We are not disposed to exaggerate the great issues which have been forced upon us by the recent disaster in Virginia. That we have met with *a terrible reverse*; that the largest army which ever marched under our banner has been beaten; that we have been driven from our advanced position in Eastern Virginia, are *facts* which the people must reluctantly admit and carefully consider. The people of the South have gained the greatest triumph of this revolution. If there has been division before, there cannot be division now, for the sword which checked the career of the Federal army, under the brow of the Blue Ridge, will check any attempt to maintain a loyalty to the Union in the seceded States. The victory of their troops will consolidate the southern sentiment; for a rebellion that is formidable enough to win a great battle, within thirty miles of the Capitol of the country its leaders betrayed, will be strong enough to punish as treason to its authority any exhibition of discontent within its own borders."

☞ *For a hundred thousand dollars!*—The Knoxville, Tenn., *Whig* says the Confederates, have full knowledge of all the intentions of our Government, and got it by paying $100,000! Well, who tells the secrets? When we have men in high places, who have bought places in our national legislature by corruption, and *sold* out the interest of their own State, we need not be surprised at such treachery.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

An article under the above caption published by "Simon," last week, contained some grave errors. The italicised words may have a local signification. If not, they have no signification at all. But of this we know nothing, nor do we wish to. The idea, however, is thrown out, that only those who have received normal instruction, should attempt to impart it. Just here we take issue.

It is true that many academies *advertise* normal instruction without even attempting to impart it at all. Doubtless, much deception has been practised, and much harm done in this way. Teachers have been deceived by false promises and disgusted with normal instructions generally, and with normal *classes* in academies particularly. For such fraud there is no defence. The perpetrators simply merit the consideration due to tricksters and swindlers in other callings; and the intelligent teacher will award to them no more. We think the day for such deception has gone by. What is included in normal instruction, is too well defined and too generally understood, to permit such contemptible trickery much longer. The genuine coin is becoming too well known to be counterfeited with impunity. We must not assume, therefore, that normal instruction has upon the whole been a failure in academies and seminaries.—"By their works ye shall know them." Because some may be dishonest, it would be bad logic to assume that, therefore, *all are* dishonest. We happen to know some select schools, in which a normal department is ably conducted, and doing a good work. In the absence of any thing better let us avail ourselves of these. If normal schools are within reach, let us avail ourselves of them. They are, doubtless, preferable. But let us not refuse a little, because we can not get all.

But there is a radical error in assuming that those who have studied at normal schools, may teach Teaching; and that those who have not thus studied, should do no such thing. The simple fact is, many of the latter are fit, while many of the former are utterly unfit, for this work. Not every graduate of a law school, can teach Law, nor every sprig of a doctor teach Medicine. No more can every graduate of a normal school, teach Teaching. The chances may be in favor of the latter, and, doubtless, are, but this is the most that can be said. We repeat "By their works ye shall know them." Such doctrine as "Normal's" would deprive nearly every normal school in the state of its faculty. Not one in ten of these Professors has studied as a student in a normal school. And yet they do their duty well. Teaching is a science. Its principles can be classified, studied, and mastered. This may be done in normal schools, or out of them—in select schools, or in no school at all. And he, who has done this well and thoroughly, may be presumed competent to impart instruction to a normal class—no matter whether he acquired his knowledge in a normal school, or not.

UNO.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 10.

Pupils should endeavor to promote the harmony of the school. This proposition is founded on the principle of right; on the principle of nature as displayed in the harmony of all her works by which we are surrounded. "Harmony alone reigns here," should be the motto adopted by every well-governed and well-regulated school. Not only harmony between teacher and pupils, but among the pupils themselves,—between the pupils and all the operations of the school. Nothing is so much to be feared in the schoolroom, as a discord in the operations and elements of the school. If such discord does exist, then is there but little progress made either by pupils or teacher.

Pupils by being kind and polite to each other, by bearing and forbearing, may, indeed, do much. If all respect the rights and privileges of each other, and do nothing that may in any manner interfere with the good of the whole, the harmony of the school may be promoted to a great extent; and it undoubtedly is the duty of pupils so to respect each other's rights. By thus endeavoring to promote the harmony of the school, they not only increase its interests, but greatly augment their own opportunities, and thus each day approach more rapidly the end for which they should strive. All unnecessary noise, of course, must be dispensed with, and the pupil must yield and submit to every regulation of the teacher's, in order that harmony instead of discord may be the ruling principle. Such passions as would in any manner interfere in the attainment of this object, must be quelled and subdued. A meek and docile spirit must be cultivated, in order that the pupil may at all times possess command of himself, and thus be enabled more easily to practise self-denial when the good of the school shall require it.

Only those who have taught public schools, and who have had to deal with all manner of material, can rightly estimate the necessity of the existence of harmony in the workings of the school. It is very important that the teacher make the endeavor to have his school work harmoniously; for unless this be done, but little will be accomplished. KAPPA.

ZOUAVES—The French Zouaves did not originate at the time of the Crimean war, but several years before. They were originally formed in Algeria, which was then a *quasi* penal settlement, and they consisted of the very scamps of the army, who were considered too vicious and uncontrollable to be retained in other regiments. It was at the time considered a disgrace to belong to them. Their peculiar dress was partially copied from the Turks, and used on account of the heat of the climate in which they were engaged. Under Pelissier, Canrobert and other commanders against the Arabs in Algeria they proved their usefulness and their dare-devil courage, and at least partially washed away the disgrace of their previous standing. In the Crimea they did such eminent service as to begin to take the place of honor; and in the short Italian war assumed that position without question. They are now the feared but honored pets of the French army, and have privileges accorded them at Paris and elsewhere denied to any other corps.

☞A few nights since, Tom Jones went home to his wife in rather a disguised condition. He had drank so often for the success of our volunteers, that he was compelled to eat a handful of cloves to remove the smell of the whiskey. While undressing, his wife detected the perfume of the spice, and said, "Good gracious, Tom, how dreadfully you smell of cloves." "Eh?" said Tom, starting; "c-l-o-v-e-s?" "Yes, cloves; and any one would think you had been embalmed like a mummy?" This made his wife go wool gathering. "Phew! you are regularly scented with them. Where have you been to night?" continued the wife. Tom was thrown entirely off his guard—his brain rambled, and without the remotest idea of what he was saying, replied, "W-h-y—hick—Clara, the fact is, I have just been on a little trip to the East Indies, and while I was there I fell over a spice box!" Then she knew what was the matter.

☞Willie, a bright little eight year old, possesses the true spirit of piety, and never neglects daily prayers. His extempore efforts in his line are really remarkable for zeal and appropriateness. The other day, in the presence of the family, he prayed for his country as follows:

Oh, Lord, there never was so good a country as ours until the civil war broke out; now it is very bad. The rebels are very bad; turn their hearts to thee, oh, Lord. They have done many bad things; they took Sumter; but, oh, God they can't take Pickens! Willie is evidently a patriot as well as a christain.

☞ The Democratic papers of the West are driving the Indianapolis *Journal* quite mad by quoting the following extract from its columns, which was written before it had any idea the people would rush to war to push on the Chicago platform:—

"Of what value will an Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go."

Such was the position and wish of the Republican party eight months ago. It has changed its front only because it has got Democratic help in fighting its battles.

BULLY FOR JONATHAN.—A green looking chap from the Green Mountain State went over the line and on to Montreal to look round a-leetle. Going into a large and handsome dry goods store, his verdancy attracted the attention of the proprietor, who attempted to quiz him, but unhappily having an impediment in his speech, had to give it up, and his head clerk came forward to speak for him. The clerk began, Mr. Bull wishes to know if you can tell him why Balaam's ass spoke?

"Wa'l," said Jonathan, 'I rather guess as how Balaam was a stutterin' man and his ase had to speak for him!"

SMART SCHOLAR.—"Did you ever see an elephant skin?" asked a teacher in an infant school in a fast neighborhood.

"I have!" shouted a six year old at the foot of the class.

"Where?" inquired the teacher, considerably amused at his earnestness.

"On the elephant," shouted the prodigy, gleefully.

☞A Judge who acted as floor-manager at a fashionable ball, made the following announcement from the music-gallery, just previous to the last dance of the night: "By general request, there will now be an extra dance, a polka-quadrille, and "God have mercy on your *soles!*"

☞A teacher wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shed when he has outgrown it, said: "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you? "Oh no!" replied the little one, "we let out the tucks."

☞An empty bottle must certainly be a very dangerous thing if we may judge from the fact that many a man has been found dead with one at his side.

☞As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odor every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 23, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,

ADOLPHUS AKE,

UNION.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

Religious Notice.—On next Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Catholic Church of this place, the rite of Confirmation will be administered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Domenec, Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Agreeably to the usages of the Democratic Party, a meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on the EVENING OF MONDAY OF NEXT COURT, being the second day of September. All who are in favor of maintaining the Democratic organization, intact, and all other good citizens who are truly the friends of the Union and the Constitution, in favor of a National Convention to be called for the speedy, amicable and honorable settlement of the present fratricidal war, or the adoption of any other honorable method for the securing of peace—all opposed to a war of subjugation, to the subversion of the Constitution, to the corruption and extravagance of the present State and National Administrations, by which the material resources of the people are being wasted and destroyed, are respectfully invited to attend. Democrats, Rally! Conservatives, to the rescue! Let us meet and take counsel together in this alarming crisis of our country and its liberties.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

JNO. P. REED, Secretary. JNO. S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Very Good.

We find the following among the Resolutions adopted by the recent "Republican" County Convention:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize no issues at this time before the people except loyalty to the Constitution and Union, and an unconditional and unqualified support of all the men and measures necessary to the maintenance of the government and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Very well! Those "issues" were distinctly made by the Democratic County Convention, and the Democratic candidates were placed upon a platform avowing fidelity to the Constitution and the Union and declaring in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the execution of the laws. Why then was it necessary for the Republicans to make nominations, when they are compelled to assert the same "issues" presented by the Democrats? In passing the above resolution, the Republican Convention virtually disbanded its organization and gave a permit to every "Republican" to vote the Democratic ticket. Not a man of the Republican party in Bedford county, is under any party obligation to support the ticket placed upon the platform containing that resolution. But we think we know the reason why this exceedingly broad plank was inserted in the "Republican" platform. It is intended for the convenience of certain leaders of the party in this place, who are anxious to assist us in electing a Democratic member of the Legislature. They know the corruption and rottenness of their own party, and as they are *very honest* men, they want a Democrat in the Legislature to "ferret out" the misdeeds of Curtin & Co.! If Mr. Householder can be persuaded, or forced, to decline, the plank will be useless; should he, however, remain on the track, it will prove an excellent contrivance. In fact the more we think of it, the more we are pleased with it. When we saw it first, our involuntary exclamation was, *good!* but, now, our admiration and delight can find expression only in the superlative, and we pronounce it VERY GOOD!

"We learn by telegraph of a great battle having been fought in Missouri, the other day. It is reported that the American loss in killed and wounded was 800; among our killed was General Lyon. The secession loss was much heavier, including among the killed, Generals Ben. McCullough and Price. The victory was with the union forces. We rejoice over the victory, but mourn the death of the brave Lyon."

The above is a specimen of the manner in which "Republican" newspapers attempt to deceive the people. Now what use is there in doing this? When we suffer a defeat, is it not the better policy to acknowledge it manfully, instead of trying to keep the truth from the public?

"REPUBLICAN" TICKET.

The "Republican" County Convention held in this place on the thirteenth inst., nominated the following ticket: Legislature, George W. Householder, E. Providence; Associate Judge, J. Metzgar, Juniata; Treasurer, Martin Millburn, Bedford Borough; Commissioner, William Keeffe, Bedford Township; Poor-Director, Jacob Evans, Londondery; Auditor, Samuel Overaker, Colerain.

This ticket was nominated, as the resolutions state, because the Democracy expressed an unwillingness to make a fusion ticket to be composed partly of "Republicans" and is denominated by the "Republican" Convention "our own ticket," that is, the special and particular ticket of the "Republicans" of Bedford county. This ticket, therfore, represents all the sins and iniquities of the party which last fall elected Andrew G. Curtin and Abraham Lincoln. In other words, it represents the "change" which the success of those candidates has brought upon the country.

NO MORE PERSONALITY.—In the last few issues of our paper, we devoted some space to our own vindication against the malicious attacks of certain unscrupulous and dishonorable scribblers for the Abolition organ. The last number of that paper satisfies us that there is not a spark of honesty, honor, or fairness in the character of the men who control that sheet, and we shall, therefore, hereafter treat their personal abuse with silent contempt.

MILITARY COMPANIES.—Several companies of volunteers are about being raised in this county; one at this place, by Capt. Filler, and another at Clearville. Whilst there are many things connected with the objects and conduct of this war that we cannot approve, yet we are anxious to see a sufficient number of troops sent to the Capitol of the nation to render its safety certain. We hope that Capt. Filler's company, as well as others that may be organizing, will be filled up rapidly.

The Union in the Border States.

There can scarcely be a doubt that if the Lincoln administration had pursued a peace policy instead of a war policy, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas, would at this day be quiet and loyal members of the Federal Union, whilst Missouri and Maryland would not be the theatres, respectively, of civil war and military excesses.

Of all the Border Slave States, Kentucky and Delaware alone seem to be in the enjoyment of peace, and to evince a firm attachment to the Union. The reason of their fidelity is plain. Their soil has never been pressed by the foot of the soldier placed there for their subjection to the Federal Government. They have been "let alone," and the result is that we have no trouble with them whatever. Our hope and prayer is that glorious Old Kentucky and loyal little Delaware may continue to maintain their present position. But what they will do in the end, if the Administration persists in its present policy, and makes them feel the weight of its military incubus, can be easily foreseen. The following letter, from a prominent Union man in Maryland, should be taken as a warning on this subject:

Letter from Col. Mercer, of Anne Arundel County, Md.

Hon. James B. Ricaud, Chairman Union Central Committee of Maryland:

SIR:—I have learned, through the newspapers, of my appointment on the "Union State Central Committee" from the county of Anne Arundel, and although this has been done without my consent, I do not feel disposed to find fault with the action of the Convention in that respect, as my political antecedents would perhaps, have justified this selection of me for that position, as I have always entertained, and still hold, the opinion that no *constitutional* right of secession on the part of a State exists. But at the same time, it must be admitted that, during a period of change and revolution, when political parties exhibit some new phase of principle in almost every hour, the Union man of yesterday is not necessarily the Union man of to-day.

Since the meeting of Congress in the extra session, new issues have been presented to the country, and events of momentous importance have occurred, completely changing the relations of things and of political organizations as they existed a few months ago, especially in the State of Maryland. I have not been insensible to this influence, and, while renouncing none of my former principles, have endeavored to conform my opinions and action to existing circumstances and to my sense of patriotism and duty to my native State.

The question a few months since was the preservation of the Union, by conceding to the South the rights to which they were entitled under the Constitution. This could have been effected by the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, but they were rejected by the North.

And even then I exerted my humble influence in sustaining Governor Hicks in his acquiescence in measures, the avowed purpose of which, as proclaimed by the Federal Government, was the protection of the national capital, and the maintenance in its integrity of the Constitution as we received it from the Fathers of the Republic. To accomplish this great and patriotic end, I would willingly have borne any misrepresentations or defamation that might have been heaped upon me, and would cheerfully have risked life and property in vindication of what I recently conceived to be a noble effort of right and justice to sustain itself.

But my zeal in supporting the Government has abated when I find that in pursuing my previous course I am called upon to sustain the Chicago platform; to substitute it for the Constitution, and to help to force it upon an unwilling people, who are successfully resisting that purpose, with arms in their hands; to endorse the irrepressible conflict of Seward, the Black Republicanism of Chase and Blair, backed up as they are by the detestable Abolitionists, who unfortunately constitute a large majority of both Houses of Congress.

The acts of oppression and outrage perpetrated by Federal authority for the last three months in Maryland, ought, in my judgment, to be as offensive to the Union men as to the so-called Secessionists, and should be equally denounced by all classes of our citizens. The Constitution and laws have been disregarded and trodden under foot, our individual rights and private properties have been infringed and violated; our negroes have in numerous instances been abducted. Colonel Pinkney, of a New York regiment, stationed in Annapolis, *forcibly* took with him a slave belonging to one of my neighbors, after repeated assurances to Governor Hicks and to the owner that he should be returned; and although applications have been more than once made to General Dix for his restoration, all remonstrance has been in vain.

The history of modern warfare can furnish no parallel to the atrocities committed by Lincoln's army in their short and disgraceful campaign in Virginia, a State to which I feel closely allied, by the ties of blood, and glorious Revolutionary associations. Houses sacked and burned, women violated, churches desecrated, and the last resting-places of the honored dead polluted by his northern hordes of barbarian invaders, whilst the peaceful and Union citizens have been outraged and insulted.

I can no longer give my assent to a war waged on such savage and disgraceful principles.

But, sir, the question has now assumed a new and different aspect; it is *peace*, or the continuance of a *ruthless war*, disgraceful to a nation calling itself civilized—a war of conquest, of subjugation and of desolation—a war which, if successful on the part of the Abolitionists, will carry back the civilization of this continent for three hundred years!

The issue which Abraham Lincoln and his Black Republican supporters seem determined to force upon us, is whether, from sentiments of mortal fear and dread of his usurped power, the people of Maryland can be compelled to assume an attitude of determined hostility towards a people with whom they are identified in blood, in sympathy, in interest and in isopolity of institutions, regardless of all right and justice, as the humiliating price of exemption from the horrors of civil war.

As a Marylander, I, for one, reject the terms thus offered, with scorn and indignation; and although as a matter of high principle, I may remain passive under the operation of these monstrous wrongs while Maryland retains her position in the Union, I should be unjust to myself, inconsistent with my sense of duty to my native State, and indifferent to self-respect, if I were to permit my name to remain on the list of coercionists, or to continue to act with a party whose fundamental principle is the support of a new policy which I detest and abhor in my "heart of hearts." Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD S. MERCER.

The Warnings of the Democracy.

We copy below a few extracts from the columns of the Bedford *Gazette*, published when under the control of our distinguished predecessor, Gen. Bowman, to show how the people of Bedford county were warned against the dangerous intrigues of Black Republicanism, and to prove the consistency of this journal in continuing its opposition to that dreadful and horrid offspring of Northern fanaticism.

Reasons for not voting for John C. Fremont.

Because the Black Republican party is sectional—it is a party of moral *treason*—in favor of arraying one section of the Union against the other—in favor of blotting *fifteen* stars from our national banner.

Because the Black Republican party is opposed to the Constitution and seeks its destruction, and whose leaders pray, to use their language, that "this accursed Union may be dissolved even if blood has to be spilt."

Because the Black Republican party believes the people incapable of self-government, and opposes that great and inestimable privilege of freemen—the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people to manage and regulate their own domestic affairs.

Because the Black Republican party, for base political purposes, has instigated civil war in Kansas—has committed hellish outrages—brutal murder, and villanies without a parallel, until a whole nation has been forced to exclaim—"Oh *Liberty*, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Because, in conclusion, the Black Republican party is a treasonable, Constitution-reviling, Union-hating, negro-loving, inconsistent, hypocritical conglomeration of isms and factions, at war with the interest, the peace, happiness and prosperity of our State and Nation.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Jordan wrote letters from Harrisburg expressing the greatest admiration for Fillmore and Donelson, every body knows that he is a thorough convert to Black Republicanism, although Mr. Fillmore has publicly declared that the triumph of Black Republicanism could not fail to result in a *dissolution of the Union!*"—*Bedford Gazette*, July 25th, 1856.

What Douglas Said.

The following article is taken from the Washington (Pa.) *Review*, a Democratic paper which supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency:

A friend hands us the following extracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and the lamented Douglas, in the U. S. Senate on the 2d of March last, and requests their publication. We cheerfully comply, calling the attention of those who now praise Mr. D. so much for his patrrotism, to the opinions of that great statesman, when he was laboring to preserve the Union intact by peaceful measures, and when he declared that "war was disunion." Although we appear to be removed centuries from that which was within our grasp last March, yet a refreshing of memory as to what the circumstances were that surrounded us then, may do no harm. Then, by a little sacrifice of partyism—Chicago platformism—on the part of our representatives, the country, now wrecked by civil war, marching on surely toward bankruptcy and a public debt of hundreds of millions, might have been made to bask in the sunlight of peace, union, and to enjoy a prosperity without parallel in the history of the world. If political sins have to be atoned for, we believe that those who turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the venerable Crittenden, and sneered at the prophecies of the great statesman of Illinois last March, will have as fearful a reckoning before Heaven, as those who wickedly raised a parricidal hand against a Constitution made sacred by the name of Washington.

In the course of debate on the 2d of March, Mr. Pugh said:

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States, than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. *Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them, who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union, if that proposition could recieve the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber.* Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do and knowing that the historian will write *it down at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina.*"

Mr. Pugh said this in the hearing of Seward, of Wade, of Fessenden, of Trumbull, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas heard it and confessed its truth thus. We quote from the *Globe* report of the discussion, of March 2d. Mr. Douglas said:

"*The Senator has said, that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would.* While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have, to get it passed. *I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition.* I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

For the Gazette.

PIC NIC.

MR. EDITOR:

Your correspondent was so fortunate as to receive an invitation to a pic nic on the 10th inst. Having arrived at the place of meeting, we found several ladies already present, and they, good careful souls, always mindful of nature's requirements, were provided with huge baskets well filled, as we afterwards found out, with all the dainties of the season. About half past one, the company took up the line of march for the pic nic grounds; which we found finely situated on the banks of the "Blue Juniata," about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Samuel Carney's. As we were the first on the ground, we had the honor of receiving those who arrived afterwards. It was not long until they flocked in, until the party numbered some twenty ladies, and as many gentlemen, and then the enjoyment began.—Although we did not

"Trip it on the light, fantastic toe,"

to merry music made by stringed instruments, we did have a delightful time, "Wild Irishman," with many other joyous plays not being slighted.

About 5 o'clock, P. M., the baskets were brought out from their shady recess and the table made to bend under the load of cakes, pies, chickens, pickles, and—well, it is useless to try to enumerate them,—suffice it to say, that we had almost every thing imagination could conceive as beautiful and good: and judging by our own experience, and the zest with which the others entered into the task of clearing the table, a task which was not consummated, we should think the exercise, together with the tempting viands, were not without their effect. After supper, as the sun had neared the horizon, and the heat had become less oppressive, the ring was again formed, and shouts of mirth and joy were heard until the shades of night began to warn us to wend our way towards our homes. About this time a request was made for a song from the ladies. This having been granted, and several more requests of the same sort complied with, the company dispersed apparently all well pleased with themselves and every body else. And now, Mr. Editor, I am not going to say whether any of the party went home to experiment on the new play, which is called, "Lady in the centre and two hands around," because I don't know, and what I don't know I won't tell; but should I be so lucky as to get to any more pic nic parties, I will keep you posted, and try and save you as much pound cake as you can lift. More anon.

WILD IRISHMAN.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of some very nice "pound-cake" from the author of the above, and though it was no small quantity, we can assure him that we "lifted" it to nearly our own height with the greatest of ease. Many thanks for your kind attentions.—*Ed. Gazette.*

NATIONAL FAST-DAY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transportations in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action,

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with invasion and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a Union and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved: that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the reestablishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country—and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellences. Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, for all the people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations and to all heads of families—to observe and keep the day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humanity, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation, may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President;

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT!

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"—AUG. 10, 1861!

GEORGE BERGNER, POSTMASTER OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, PUBLISHER!!

☞"*There cannot and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South.* This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!!!"

☞"To talk of peace, therefore, *as long as slavery exists on this continent*, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!!!"

☞"If we intend to be free, *the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery*, the longer our Freedom will last and the nobler it will become!!!"—*Patriot & Union.*

The Battle Near Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15—The correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Springfield on the 12th, furnishes a detailed account of the battle at Wilson's Creek. The main facts have been already telegraphed.

The enemy's camp extended along the creek for three miles, enclosed by a high ground on each side upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought.

It does not appear that the Rebels were driven back for any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to prevent its capture. The enemy had twenty-one pieces of artillery and a very large body of cavalry.

GENERAL SIEGEL attacked the Rebels from the Southeast, as soon as he heard from Gen. LYON'S command, and drove them back half a mile, taking possesion of their camp, which extended westward to the Fayetteville road.

Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment he permitted to advance within a few paces, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Salomon's could not be rallied, consequently, Gen. Siegel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

Our troops captured about four hundred horses.

Our loss is about two hundred killed, and from six hundred to seven hundred wounded. That of the enemy cannot be less than double ours—their forces having moved in larger bodies, and our artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Leiutenant-Colonel BRAND, who commanded the Rebel force at Booneville, and has since acted as Aid to Gen. Price was taken prisoner.

The body of Gen. Lyon has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additonal names of officers killed:—

Capt. Mason, First Iowa.
Capt. Brown, do.

The reported death of Major Shaffer is unconfirmed.

Among the wounded are:—
Capt. Gottschalk, First Iowa.
Capt. Swift, First Kansas.
Capt. Totten, do.
Capt. Gilbert, First Infantry.
Col. Cole, First Missouri.
Lieut. Brown, First Missouri.

The Late Battle in Missouri.

SECESSION ACCOUNT—M'CULLOCH CLAIMS A VICTORY—A PANIC AMONG THE REBEL MISSOURIANS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF SIEGEL'S COMMAND BY GENERAL HARDEE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 16—Despatches from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated to day, contain the following intelligence:—

Advices from Fort Smith to the 14th fully confirm the victory of McCulloch.

The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides.

Five regiments of the Missourians (Rebels) were panic stricken, thrown into disorder and fled. Gen. Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered much.

Gen. Price led the Third and Fifth Arkansas, with splendid courage.

McCulloch in a letter of the 10th says;—"The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. Gen. Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegel, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms."

The Confederate loss is from two hundred to three hundred killed, and four hundred to five hundred wounded.

Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. It was thought that McCulloch would then attack him.

A captain caught Gen. Siegel, but he was rescued. He shot at, and, it is believed, wounded him

Colonel Sweeny, of the Federal Army, was killed.

The enemy's (Union) loss is from two thousand three hundred to three thousand.

FAYETTEVILLE (Ark), August 13.—McCulloch sent his forces after Siegel's command, about twenty miles from springfield.

Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole Federal force, and is now bringing them back!!

☞Men have hundreds of different languages: the winds and trees and birds and waves speak but one over the whole earth.

UNION MEETING!

The Citizens of Bedford County without distinction of party, are requested to assemble in Mass Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday evening the third day of September, next, to take counsel together in regard to the present alarming condition of the country, and devise means to aid to the extent of their ability, the efforts now being made to carry on the war for the suppression of the unnatural and iniquitous rebellion against the most beneficent Government in the world. All who earnestly and sincerely desire the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States and are in favor of crushing out rebellion and treason, wherever, whenever and however manifested, are cordially invited to attend.

The highest interest of the country and of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, demand from every loyal citizen an energy and zeal equal to the great emergency, and it is therefore hoped there will be a grand rally, worthy of the cause and the occasion.

Nicholas Lyons	D. Washabaugh
Samuel H. Tate	G. H. Spang
John E. McGirr	John Cessna
H. Nicodemus	S. L. Russell
Fr. Jordan	J. W. Lingenfelter
John Mower	A. King
Job Mann	T. Lyons
Levi Agnew	C. N. Hickok
E. L. Anderson	William Spidle
Thornton Rubey	Wm. S. Fluke
J. A. Gump	J. B. Farquhar
Wm. W. Shuck	Samuel Shuck
G. D. Shuck	Robert Montgomery
Henry Mower	Daniel J. Shuck
John Arnold	William Stahl
John Davidson	William Cook
Andrew Middleton	Milton Spidle
John Martin	James McMullen
John Boor	A. J. Crisman
A. B. Cramer	John H. Filler
Henry C. Bolinger	Charles Stuckey
Samuel Stahl	A. S. Russell
S. J. Way	R. R. Colvin
Daniel Beard	J. K. Bowles
Solomon Diehl	W. P. Mower
Jacob Anders	Joseph Alsip
George Sigafoos	Isaac Lipple
Wm. Bowles	R. D. Barclay
G. W. Rupp	John Taylor
V. Steckman	Wm. Kiser
Peter H. Shires	John C. Kiser
G. R. Oster	Wm. M. Cook
Joseph Filler	John C. Wright
John Watson	David Wolf
James Metzger	Geo. W. Bowman
A. L. Defibaugh	John G. Minick
C. Loyer	John H. Rush
D. Over	W. H. Watson
Michael Weisel	John Hafer
Vachel Brangle	F. D. Saupp
Daniel Heltzel, Jr.	James A. Henderson
Jacob Semler	William M. Hall

A number of the most respectable gentlemen whose names were on the above list, have authorized us to withdraw them.

We the undersigned Democrats whose names are appended to the above call, hereby declare that we were induced to sign that call under the belief that there was to be no *political* meeting, but we are now satisfied that the call has a tendency to disorganize the good old Democratic party under which we have lived and prospered so long. Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the "Republican" party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution which is the only bond of Union. We believe that Democracy is Union, and as Democrats we repudiate the above call, which desires our aid in "the efforts now being made to carry on the war," which efforts include all the corruptions of Cameron, all the iniquities of Curtin and all the monstrosities of the late Congress, though we are perfectly willing and anxious to sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts and in the exercise of its legitimate authority for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.—We, therefore, recommend a grand rally of the old, the tried and true Democracy to assemble in grand council, as of old, at the Court House, on Monday night of next Court.

Wm. S. Fluke	J. B. Farquhar
A. L. Defibaugh	Thos. R. Gettys
Wm. Bowles	Wm. Spidel

John H. Rush.

The undersigned concur in the spirit and tenor of the above repudiation, and in the recommendation of a call for a Democratic meeting.

O. E. Shannon	F. C. Reamer
Jacob Zimmers	D. W. Kauffman
John Amos	Isaac Mengel
B. F. Meyers	Samuel Barnhart
John J. Cessna	George Mortimore
Samuel Defibaugh	John G. Hartley
Thomas Beegle	John S. Sproat
Samuel B. Amos	Henry Noggle
Daniel Border	H. C. Reamer
Wm. Schafer	George Reimund
Joshua Shoemaker	J. W. Scott
Jacob Reed	W. T. Daugherty
Isaac Mengel, Jr	S. J. McCauslin
Michael Nawgel	John Palmer
J. P. Reed	Samuel Davis

and many others for whose names we have not the space this week.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

—MARRIED—

EVANS—MORGART.—At Rainsburg, Pa., Aug. 13, by the Rev. W. W. Brim, Mr. David V. Evans to Miss Sarah R. Morgart.

KINTON—FURGUSON.—On the morning of the 18th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr Simon Kinton, to Miss Furguson, all of Napier Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

WILLIAMS—STRATTON.—On the 13th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. John Williams to Miss Margaret Stratton, both of Bedford.

WILLIAMS—CARNELL.—On the 20th, by the same, Mr. Asa M. Williams to Miss Mary E. Carnell, both of Monroe township.

—DIED—

MISNER—On the 3d inst., in St. Clair Tp., Mrs. Susan Misner, aged 31 years 11 months and 2 days.

ARNOLD—On the 8 inst., in Napier Tp., John Arnold, son of E. and A. M. Fisher, aged 6 months and 22 days.

LYSINGER—On the 10th inst., in Snake Spring Tp., Mrs Elizabeth Lysinger, aged 71 years.

KETTERMAN—On the 10th inst., in this borough, Lilly Cecilia, daughter of Mr Samuel Ketterman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No 98 Nov. T. 1861, In Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Aug. 16.

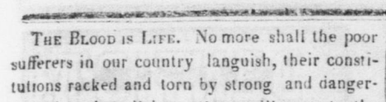
THE BLOOD IS LIFE. No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleaned, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great keystone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.



Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Couches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistant in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting.—Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing upon the mind *a habit* of precision and of the perception of proportion *in all things*.—In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment it can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all, the Principal has resolved to charge but $1, instead of 3 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 16 to 20 minutes *every day*.

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year*. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the equity and necessity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence. Until the new School-House is ready for the reception of the school it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS:

English Branches,	$6,00	per quarter.
" and Classics,	7,50	
Drawing, (Peremptory)	1,00	
French,	2,00	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following branches, at prices, as follows:

Drawing, French, German,	$5,00 each,	per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting,	$5,00 for 12 lessons.	

Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No 97, Nov. T. 1861, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 16. Auditor.

NOTICE.—

Having debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons, knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up.

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly; but especially for a certain large class, who, having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.—Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves. To this class we now say, in language which we hope they *will not misunderstand*, we want at least a portion of our means in their hands. to meet our own liabilities, and if kind invitations to PAY UP, avail not, we will try a harsher, though very unpleasant remedy, ere long.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Aug. 16-3t.

PROTHONOTATARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

Prothonotary's Office, August 9, 1861. S. H. TATE. Pro't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 9 '61. Adm'r.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at September Term (2d day) 1861.

J. G. Rohm	vs.	Bedford Railroad Co
Henry Reighard et al	vs	Wm. H. Irwin et al
Lott & Watson	vs	J. Sproat et al
Abner Thompson	vs	David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	vs	Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	vs	Wm. Oss et al
G. W. Steel's use	vs	W. T. Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes et al	vs	A. J. Crisman
Same	vs	J. W. Crisman
Abm. Skelly	vs	Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	vs	Bedford Min. Sp. Co.
H. Reighard et al	vs	W. H. Irwin
John Luman	vs	Rob't. Adams et al
John Ehleer	vs	John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	vs	John C. Riffle
O. E. Shannon's use	vs	Philip Keagy et al
Som't & Bedf'd T R Co	vs	Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	vs	Jacob Lingentelter
Geo. Cartright	vs	John Cessna Esq
Eve Bowman	vs	Joseph Bowman
George Miller	vs	James Patton
Wm. A. May	vs	H. B. Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al	vs	Lewis Evans et al
Z. Shafer	vs	H. B. Elbin

Prothonotary's Office, Bedford August 9, '61. S. H. TATE, Proth'ry.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The account of William Snell, administrator of the estate of Catharine Snell, late of East Providence Township, deceased.

2. The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

3. The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of Ann Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, deceased.

4. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, deceased, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker, deceased.

5. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township deceased.

6. The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased.

7. The account of Robt. M. Taylor, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knouff, late of Harrison Township, deceased.

8. The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

9. The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman late of Monroe Township, deceased.

10. The account of J. K. Latshaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

11. The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

12. The Final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Hammer, late of Union Township, deceased.

13. The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators, of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, deceased.

14. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Craine, late of Bedford Township deceased.

15. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased.

16. The Account of Simon Nycum, Adm'r. of the Estate of Alexander George, dec'd., late of California.

Register's office, Bedford, Aug. 9, '61. S. H. TATE, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of September, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
August 9, 1861. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mill's heirs and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres, cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brallier Sr, and others, situated in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 106½ acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared & under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house tenant house, and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham and Co., and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, loom house, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Henry Grubb and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land known as the Sugar bottom, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a stoy and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reinninger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situated in StClair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO, One tract of land containg 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone, grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stiver and others, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1 acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the West and South, and public road on the East and North, and all siuated in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situated in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of the defendant Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house two log stables, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO, All the interest of the defendant Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO, All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith & others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

ALSO, All defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartzwelder and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO One small tract of coal land, containing 3 acres more or less, about 2 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of John McCandless, John N. Lane's, heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO, One small tract of land containing 6 Acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling House thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt, and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 150 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, wagonmaker shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoopy, George May and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of George Troutman.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Ott, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
August 2d, '61. Sh'ff.

LANCASTER and ITALIAN SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

The Italian wheat is raised from imported seed that cost $6 per bushel. I can confidently recommend both kinds to the farmers. My wheat is perfectly clean of Rye, cockle and cheat and will be sold at $1,25 per bushel, cash. WM. HARTLEY.
Aug. 2, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST, NEXT,

The following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Bernard Claybaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, and other out-buildings.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.
Aug. 2, 1861.

ATTENTION, COMPANY,!

I want to make a desperate effort to go east soon and to pay my debts, and I most respectfully ask all who owe me either on note or book account, to call and pay, and those whose accounts have been standing for a long time will be most respectfully *sued*, if they refuse, as I must have money.

Aug. 2, 1861. WM. HARTLEY.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Moss, William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less. One other tract of land in the same Township, unimproved, containing 29 acres, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale, when due attendance will be given by

NATHAN ROBISON,
Adm'r. of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.
Aug. 2, '61. 3t.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at September Term, next, for a discharge in the following cases.

As Administrator of the Estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd.

As Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

As one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham Richey, dec'd., and as one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham R. Craine, dec'd.

aug. 9, '61. JOB MANN.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. CO.
Dec. 27th. 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th of Dec. inst.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford county, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN,
Aug. 2, 1861. Sec'y.

GRAIN DRILLS.

The best in the world, for sale. Call and see them.

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Oil, Paint, Glass, cutlery and farm implements, for sale cheap for cash at
Aug. 2, 1861. HARTLEY'S.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.
Aug. 2, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,52 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lump of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry (Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861, before the Judges of said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann, intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamin Luman residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the of Sheriff said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest:
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July, 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of John W. Lingentelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Berly, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sandford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the first Monday, second day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Aftest: S. H. TATE,
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Clerk.
July 26 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One certain tract of Land situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small dwelling House and Stable thereon erected, considerable part of said Land cleared.

☞ Terms of Sale will be made known on day of Sale and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, 1861. Administrator

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant,*" published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,* &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St., New York.
May 17th, '61. 3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon; ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 12th, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.

☞ The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.
July 26.-4t.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, April 29, 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in East Providence tp., on Saturday, the 27th ult., a bright bay horse, six years old supposed to have been stolen and abandoned. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Aug. 9, 1861. WM. SNELL.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with theirequal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial-al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opin ion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

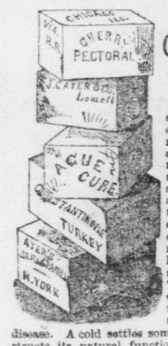
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATIONA AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. to be had at DR. HARRY'S



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. Then, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that* see ever *treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞ Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the b dford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage h ou se.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, eaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

leigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon oxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best st le of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two stiory Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There st a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up to place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Drnggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

JACOB REED,
BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prics, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *fro cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices nely will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

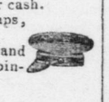
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes, and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.



Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAWATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
" 15, - 10	do	" 15, - 28	do
Aug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis. Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unacompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 15, 1861.-6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of resh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coa Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIELS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK, D. D. S.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BNDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOE MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianes for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill,
Bedford,